

The distribution as given by Emery (1922) is as follows: "Indo-China, Japon, Malaisie jusqu'à la Nouvelle-Guinée, Australie." Since then, however, two species have been described from East Africa, by Arnold and Karawajew respectively. Arnold made no comment on the curious fact that a species of *Pristomyrmex* should be found in Africa. Karawajew, however, who was evidently unaware of Arnold's species, remarks that the discovery of a species in British East Africa is very remarkable and widens our knowledge of the geographical distribution of the genus.

Santschi (1923) writes: "*Pristomyrmex orbiceps* Sants. (1916) = *Xiphomyrmex orbiceps* Sants. (1914). *Pristomyrmex fossulatus* (For.) Sants. (1916) = *Xiphomyrmex fossulatus* For. (1918) (sic!). J'avais déjà signalé cette mutation dans le Bull. Soc. Ent. France p. 51 (1916) mais cela avait échappé à Mr. Emery dans ses 'Myrmicinae' du Genera Insectorum et dans Wheeler dans ses 'Ants of the Belgian Congo.' Le genre *Pristomyrmex* n'était pas encore connu en Afrique."

Forel, of course, described *Xiphomyrmex fossulatus* in 1910. These changes were also missed in the *Zoological Record*.

Emery in the *Genera Insectorum* (1922) lists thirteen species of *Pristomyrmex*, one subspecies, and three varieties. Since that publication the following new forms have been described: *P. africanus* Karawajew, ♀, 1931, British East Africa. *P. quadridens* Emery var. *aruensis* Karawajew, ♀, 1933. Curiously enough he again describes the same variety from the exact same locality in 1935. *P. cribarius* Arnold, ♀, 1926, Portuguese East Africa. *P. mendanai* Mann, ♀, 1919, Solomons. *P. obesus* Mann, ♀♂♂, 1919, Solomons. *P. obesus* Mann, subsp. *melanoticus* Mann, ♀, 1919, Solomons. *P. pegasus* Mann, ♀, 1919, Solomons. (It is rather extraordinary that Emery, in 1922, should have overlooked these last four forms.) *P. taurus* Stitz, ♀, 1925, Philippines. *P. picteti* Emery var. *tingiana* Stitz, ♀, 1925, Philippines. With the two new species described in this paper the list is brought up to twenty-three species (including the two species referred to by Santschi), two subspecies, and five varieties.

Very little is known about the habits of these ants; they are generally found singly, on the trunks of trees, under stones, etc. Mann found a small colony of *obesus* under a stone at Fulakora, Solomons, consisting of less than a dozen workers, a dealated female, and one male.

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